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two headings are the most satisfactory parts of the book. In discussing the antefixes, it would have been very helpful to mention just how many examples of each type were known to the author, as well as stating, as she has, in what museums or collections they were situated: and it seems as if this information were worthy of being incorporated in the text, and not relegated to a footnote. If only one example is known, this should be definitely stated, in such a way as to leave no doubt in the reader's mind.

Nor is her "catalogue" quite complete. This reviewer called her attention to at least one collection in this country, that of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, containing antefixes of her Divisions I, type i, I, type v (a very interesting *mould*, and one of the very few moulds preserved) and IV, type xviii, to which she does not refer; and there is also an example in Copenhagen of her Division II, type v, which is omitted.

One final word of criticism. This reviewer notes with surprise the use of the word "antefixae." It is, of course, a minor point, but "antefix" comes from the Latin "antefixum"; and, if a Latin plural is to be used, it would seem as though it should be "antefixa." In only two of the many works of reference consulted by this reviewer in ascertaining the correctness of this term, was "antefixae" accepted; while the best authorities, such as the Century and Oxford dictionaries, and the architectural dictionaries of Russell Sturgis and the Architectural Publication Society, reject the form "antefixae." In any case, where there is doubt, an English plural is much to be preferred.

This reviewer desires, in closing, to testify most heartily to the scholarship and industry that Mrs. Van Buren has shown. It is only because as a whole the book is so very satisfactory that he points out these items that would make it even more so. It constitutes a most welcome and real contribution to the fascinating and elusive field of Etruscan archaeology.

STEPHEN BLEECKER LUCE

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Classical Associations of Places in Italy. BY FRANCES E. SABIN.

Published by the author, 405 N. Henry St., Madison, Wisconsin. Pp. 526. \$5.00 postpaid.

Every educated traveler in historic Europe, and especially in Italy, next to Greece the most historic European land, is conscious of walking in a realm of ghosts, the ghosts of far off men living their daily lives, tilling their fields, enacting laws, writing poetry, fighting battles, and generally making what we now call ancient history. Their land with its rivers and mountains and plains, their towns and cities, their monuments and tombs, their aqueducts and roads, their theaters and baths, all inextricably linked with their literature as with their lives, are still there, largely in pathetic ruins only, to remind us of that ancient life.

Arriving in any town in any part of Italy, the traveler is burdened with the sense of its historic and literary values, baffled by the consciousness of unknown or half-forgotten facts, allusions, references, and longing for some efficient guide to link up for him the historic past of the locality with its present life.

Many books attempt this task to a greater or less degree, ranging all the way from the formal guide book, that red-covered volume which identifies the tourist in every land, to the numerous special-feature helps to travel.

Whatever the virtues of these, the classical traveler will hail with delight Miss Sabin's book, which he will carry with him, if he is wise, even if he is travelling light and discarding all other books; for in these over five hundred pages he will find ready to hand the historic facts, the literary associations, the quotations from his authors, which will enrich his stay in any region of Italy and bring back the distant past most vividly to his memory. It is a library in a volume.

The book is equipped with numerous maps and illustrations, and gives in alphabetical order all the towns and historic spots of Italy which live in the Greek and Latin classics. Generous quotations from these classics are given under each geographic title, with a translation on the opposite page for those who are unfortunately unfamiliar with the original. A convenient index of places enables the reader to turn at once to any locality desired.

The publication of the book marks the completion of a task of immense difficulty, and places all classical scholars and travelers under a lasting debt to the author.

F. J. MILLER

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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Aratus. See *Callimachus*.

Ausonius, with an English translation by H. G. Evelyn White. Vol. II, with the Eucharisticus of *Paulinus Pellaeus*. (Loeb Classical Library.) New York: Putnam. Pp. 367. \$2.25.

BOSSERT, H. T. *Alt-Kreta: Kunst und Kunstgewerbe im ägäischen Kulturkreise*. Berlin: Wasmuth. Pp. 66; 215 plates. 120 M.

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Callimachus and *Lycophron*, with an English translation by A. W. Mair; *Aratus*, with an English translation by G. R. Mair. (Loeb Classical Library.) New York: Putnam. Pp. viii+644. \$2.25.

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